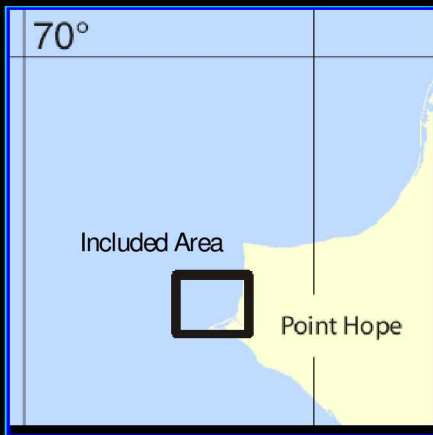


BookletChartTM

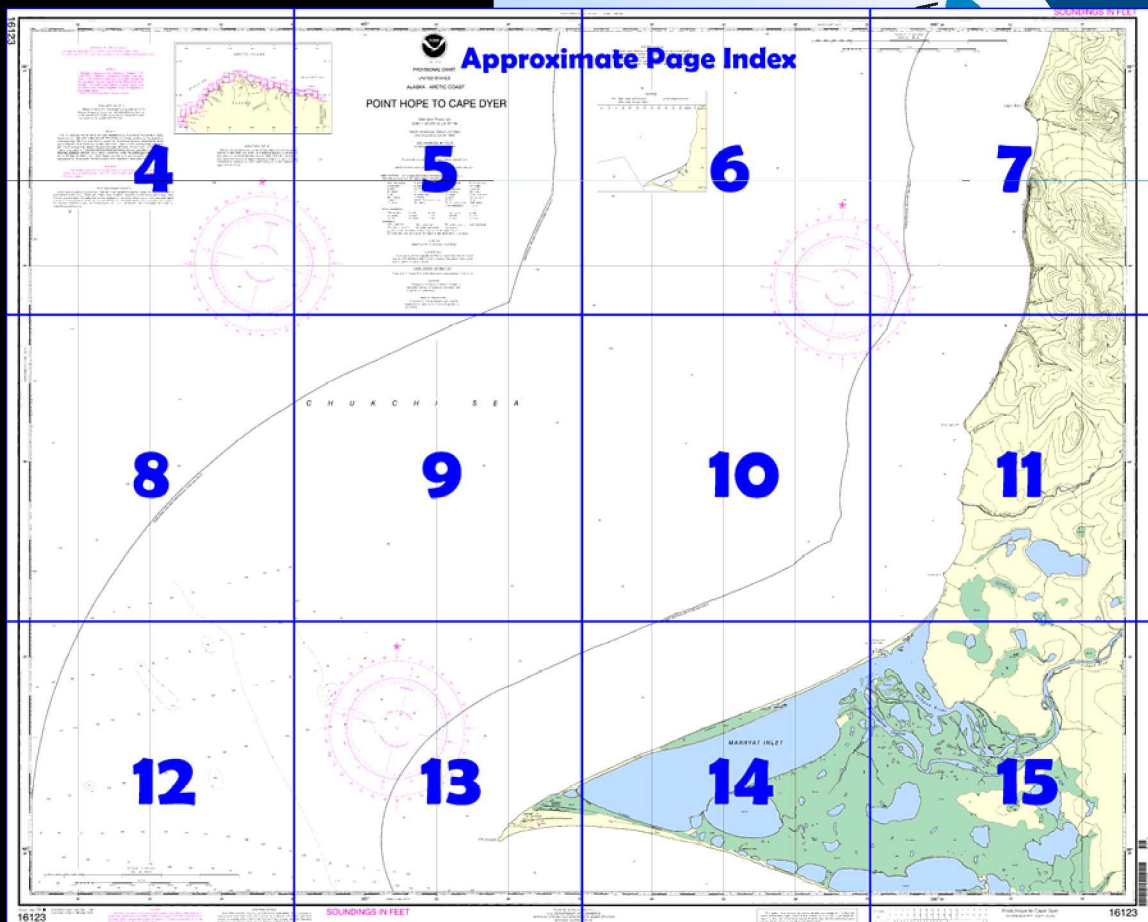
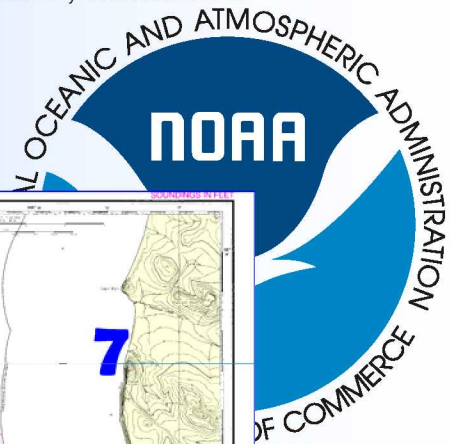
Point Hope to Cape Dyer

(NOAA Chart 16123)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

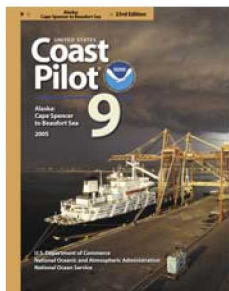
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(90) From Cape Thompson the mountains continue N to Cape Lisburne, while the coast curves NW and W to Point Hope.

(91) **Point Hope**, 22 miles NW of Cape Thompson and 102 miles from Cape Krusenstern, is the seaward extremity of a low tongue of land that projects 16 miles W from the general line of the coastal mountains. The point has a steep shingle beach which is backed by numerous lagoons. The village of Point

Hope is the most important settlement along this part of the coast and has a school, a mission, a store, a radio station, and an airstrip. An aero radiobeacon (68°21.0'N., 166°47.2'W.) is about 1.4 miles NE of the tip of Point Hope.

(92) Depths of 4 fathoms are found as far as 5 miles WNW of Point Hope, and a 2¼-fathom shoal extends about 2 miles from shore 6 miles ESE of the point. Vessels have anchored in depths of 6 fathoms about 0.8

mile S of Point Hope and in 5 fathoms 0.5 mile NE of the tip of the point. The bottom is hard mud and only fair holding ground throughout the Point Hope area.

Ice

(93) Average breakup at Point Hope is in the latter part of June and average freezeup is about the second week of November. Navigation is difficult from the latter part of November until mid-July and usually is suspended from early December until the latter part of June.

(94) **Marryat Inlet**. 10 miles ENE of Point Hope, is the entrance to a large inlet; a draft of 5 feet can be taken through the inlet but those not familiar with the channel should be cautious about entering. When the ice breaks in the inlet, there is a strong outflowing current and the moving ice is more or less dangerous. Depths off the inlet range from 1½ fathoms near shore to 3½ fathoms at a distance of 4 miles.

(95) N of Marryat Inlet the mountains slope down to rugged shore cliffs. The few ravines in the cliffs have running streams with shore outlets where freshwater can be obtained.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Sep. 11/04
Corrected through LNM Aug. 24/04

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 30° 06'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

TIDES

The periodic tide has a mean range of about one-half foot.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.581" southward and 10.853" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blcs boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstrn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

PROVISIONAL CHART

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ARCTIC COAST

POINT HOPE TO CAPE DYER

16123

20' 15' 10' 05'

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (oil free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE X

The 12 nautical mile territorial sea was established by Presidential Proclamation 5928, December 27, 1988, and is also the outer limit of the U.S. contiguous zone for the application of domestic law. The 3 nautical mile line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained because the proclamation states that it does not alter existing State or Federal law. The 9 nautical mile natural resources boundary off Texas, the Gulf coast of Florida, and Puerto Rico, and the 3 nautical mile line elsewhere remain the inner boundary of the Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of states' jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 83-31; 67 Stat. 29, March 22, 1953). These maritime limits are subject to modification, as represented on future charts. The lines shown on the most recent chart edition take precedence.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

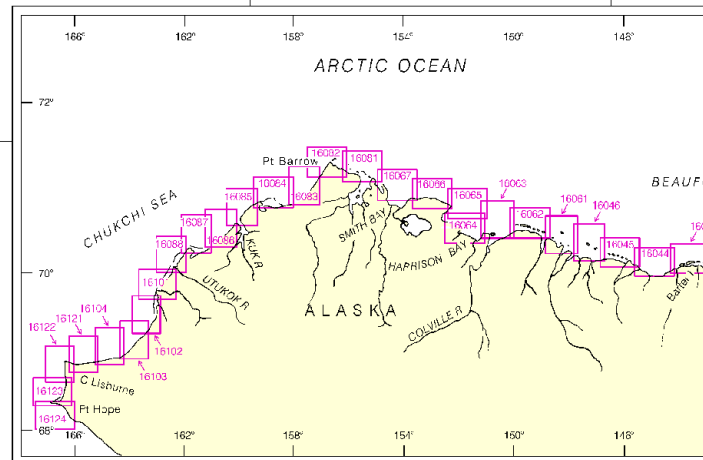
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-684-4683. <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

126

161

35'

144



167°

55'

50'

45'

120



PROVISIONAL CHART

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ARCTIC COAST

POINT HOPE TO CAPE DYER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat 30° 06'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDES

The periodic tide has a mean range of about one-half foot.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morio cado	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rct rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT LD lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphonic	m minutes	Q quick	VC very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
R flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ra ² radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radio beacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy grey	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUJ-1 authorized	Obsc obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:71429. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

45'

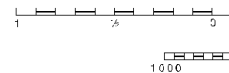
40'

35'

30'

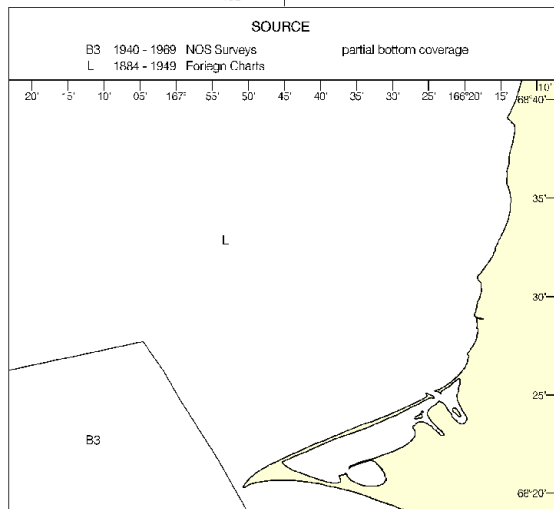
JOINS CHART 16122

120



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

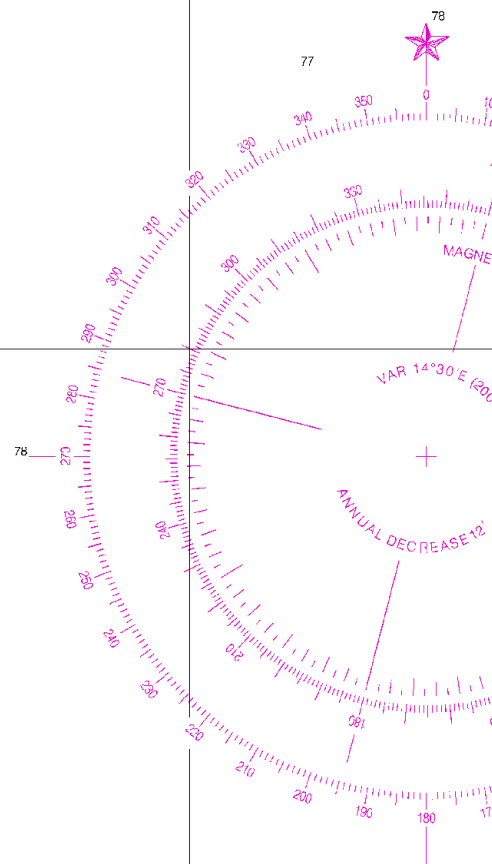


Joins page 5

96

102

Joins page 10



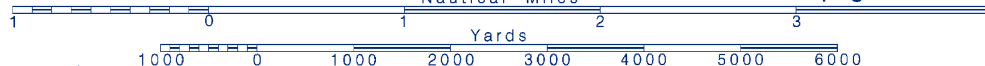
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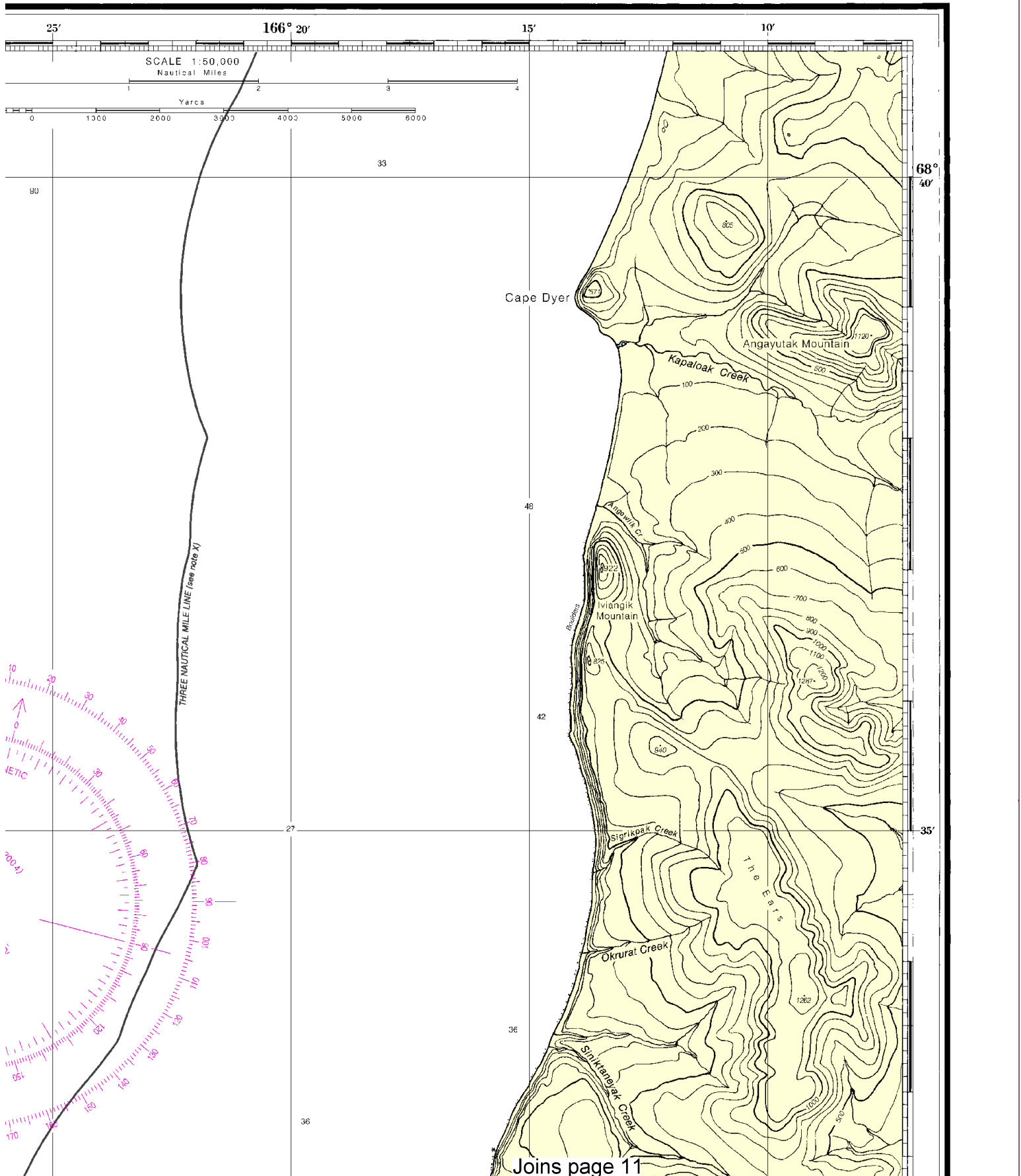


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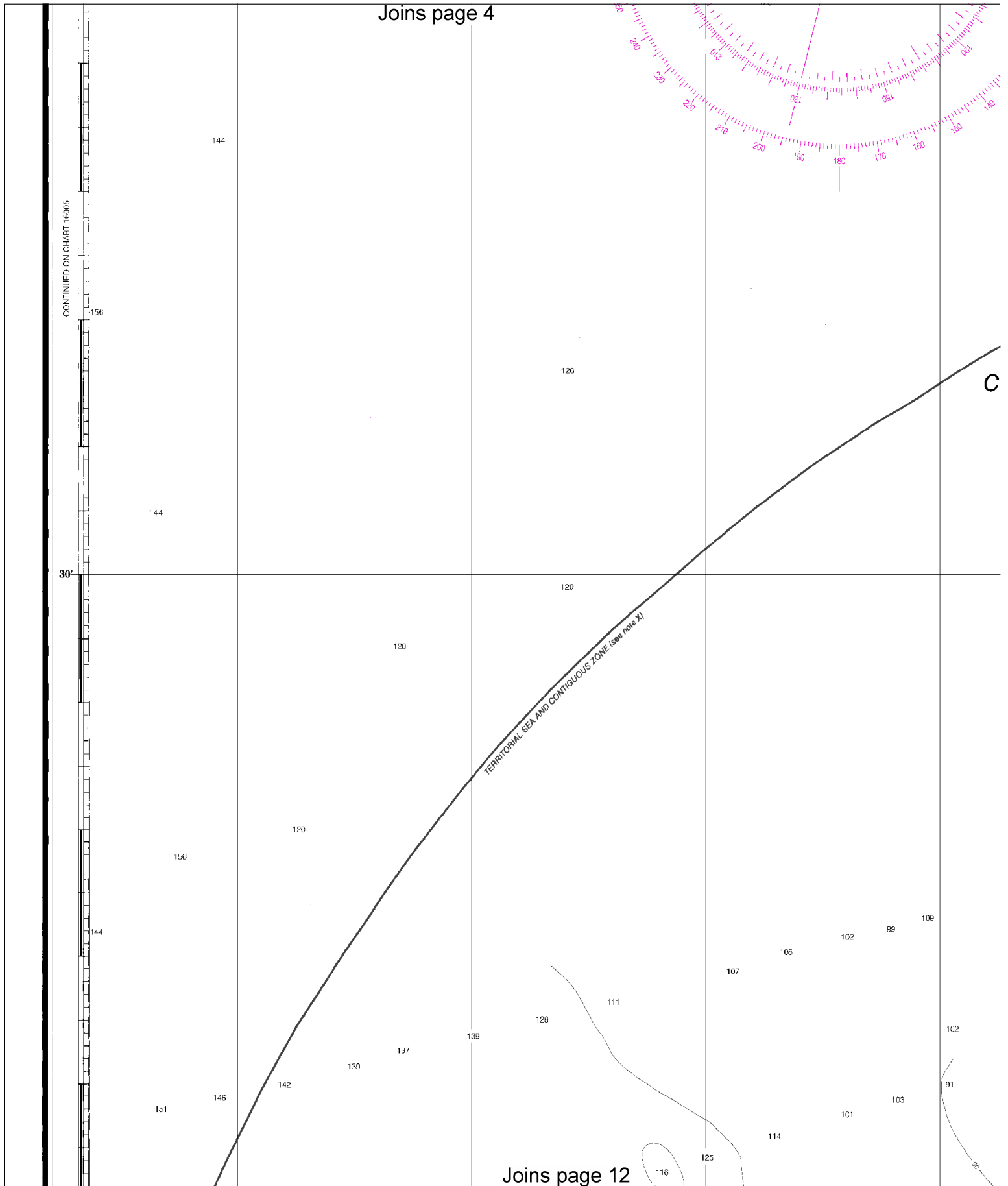
SCALE 1:50,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 4



Joins page 12

8



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000

See Note on page 5.



AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for
supplemental information concerning aids to
navigation.

114
120
130
140

C H U K C H I S E A

96

102

90

Joins page 10

90

60

78

54

60

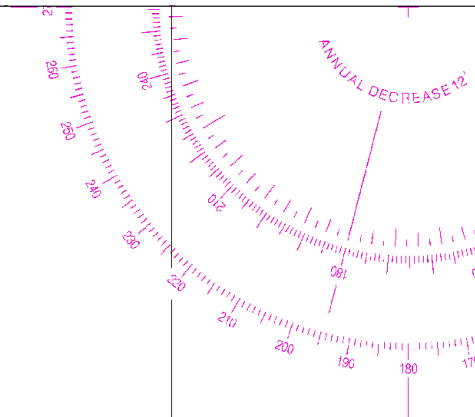
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114

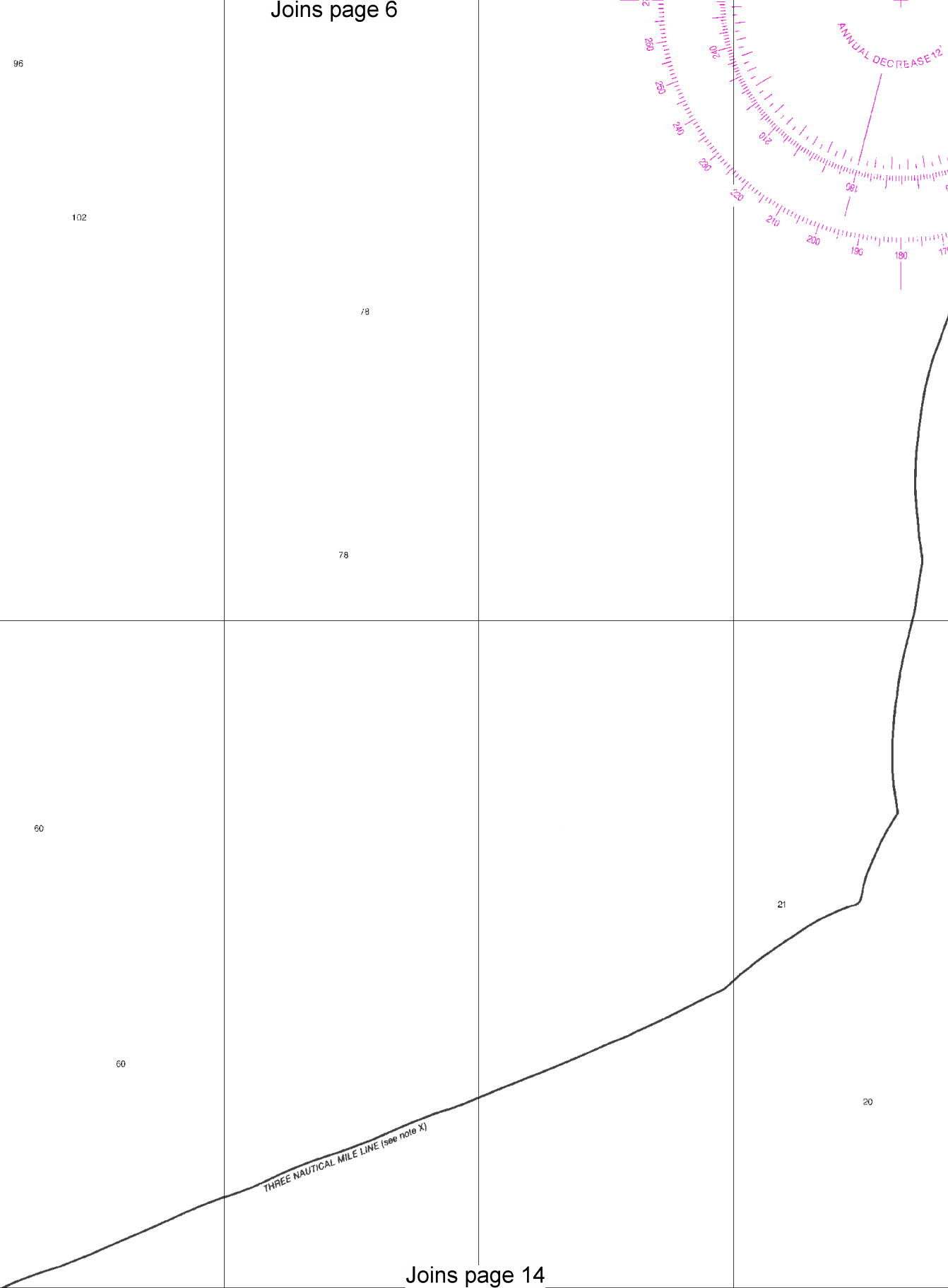
36

54

Joins page 13



Joins page 9



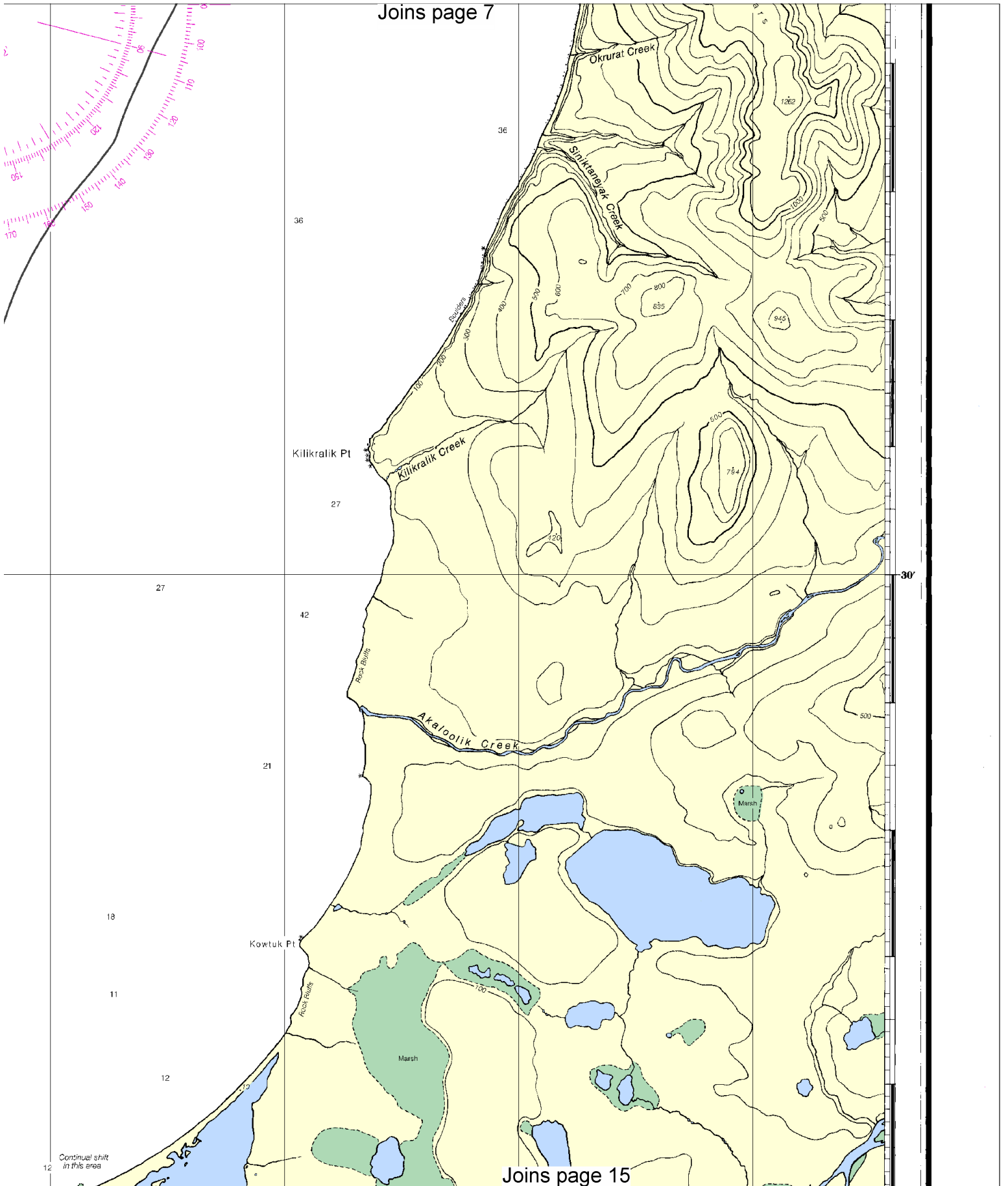
Joins page 14

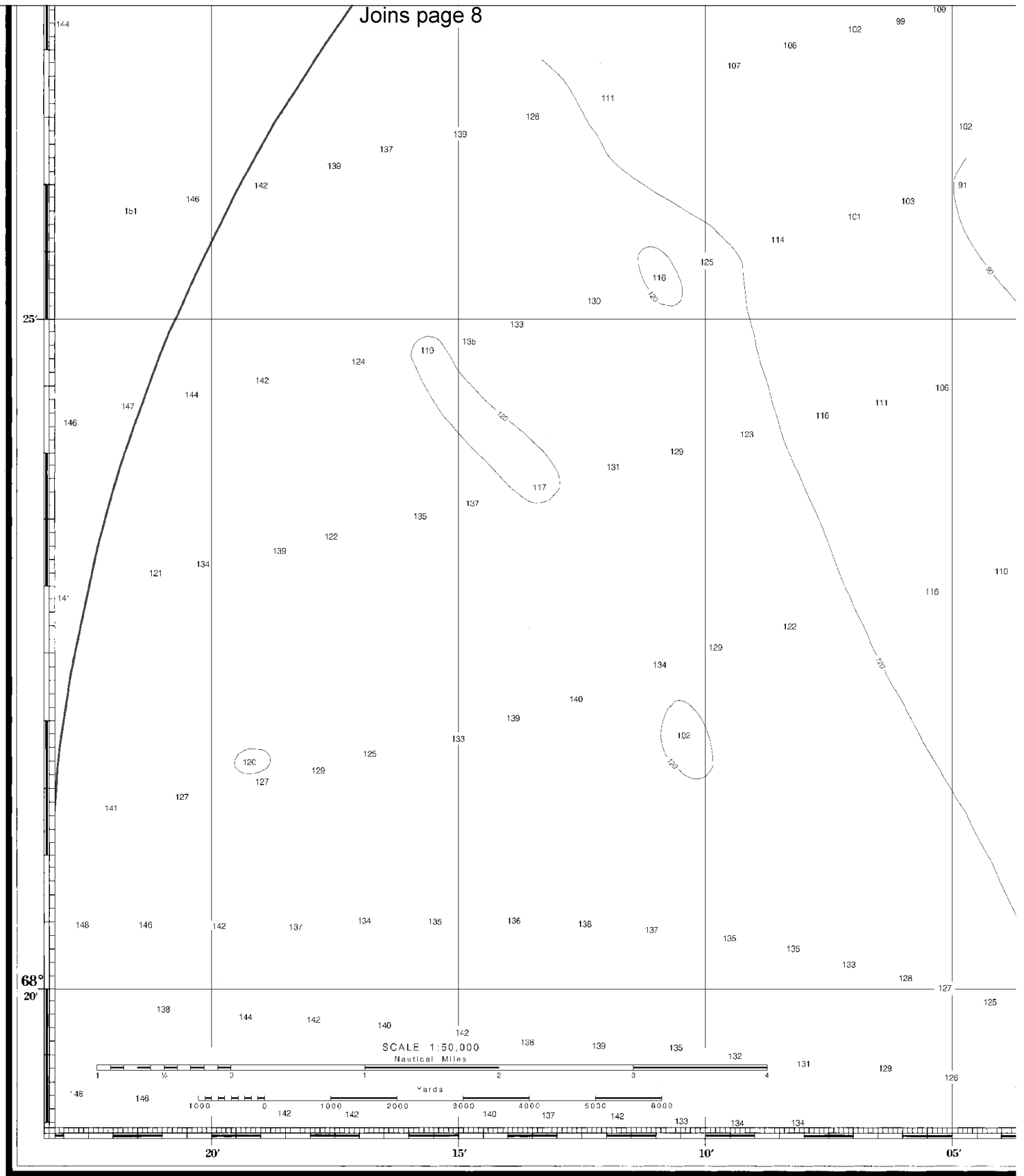
10



See Note on page 5.

Joins page 7





6th Ed., Sep./04 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 11/04
Corrected through LNM Aug. 24/04

16123

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3262.

12

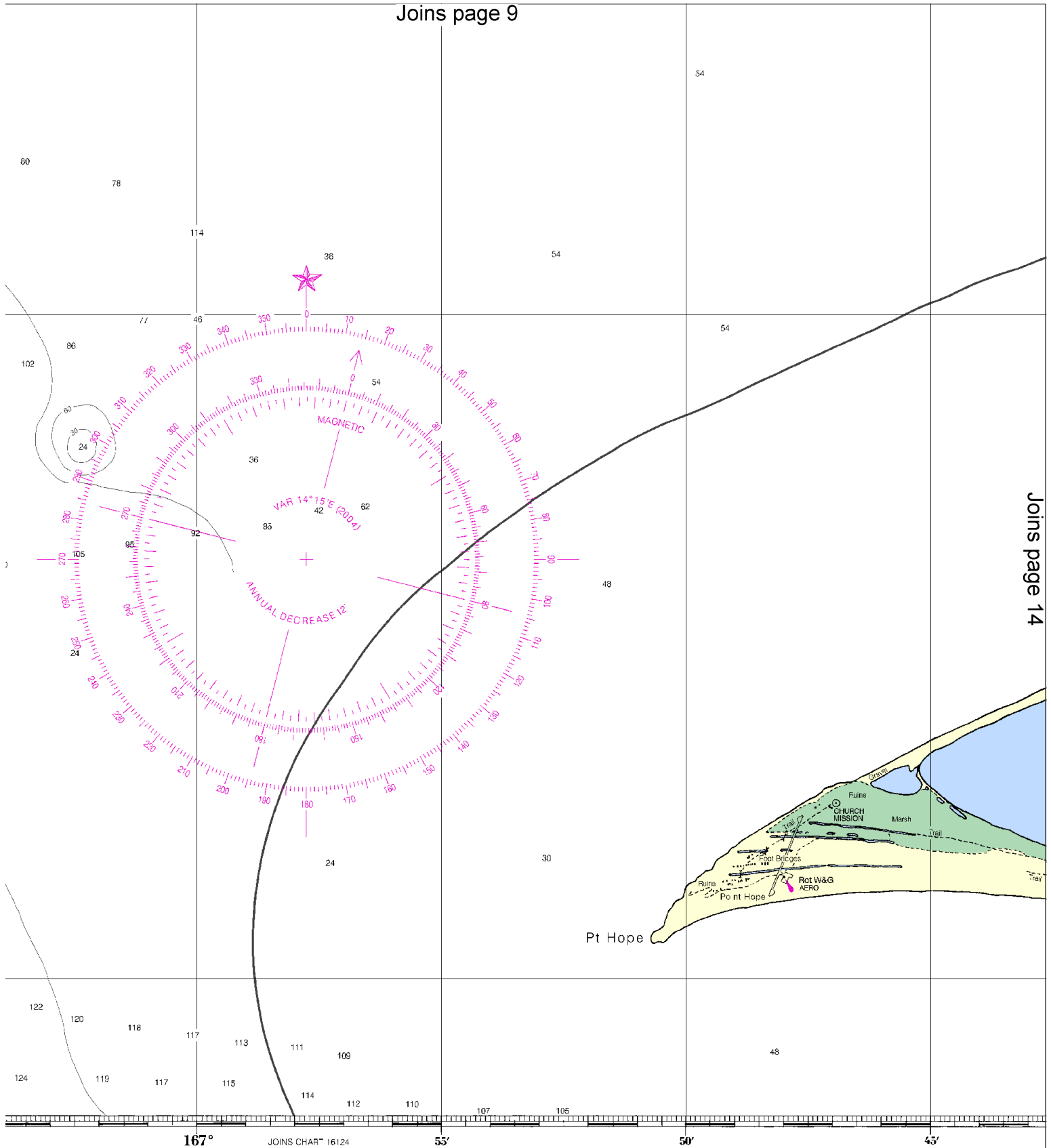


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 14

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

60

20

THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)

36

MARRYAT INLET

Joins page 13

CHURCH MISSION

BEACON HILL

Published at Washington, D. C.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C52), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

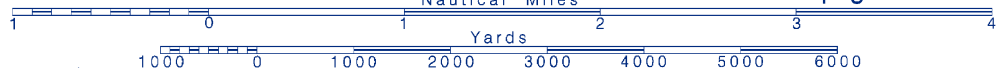
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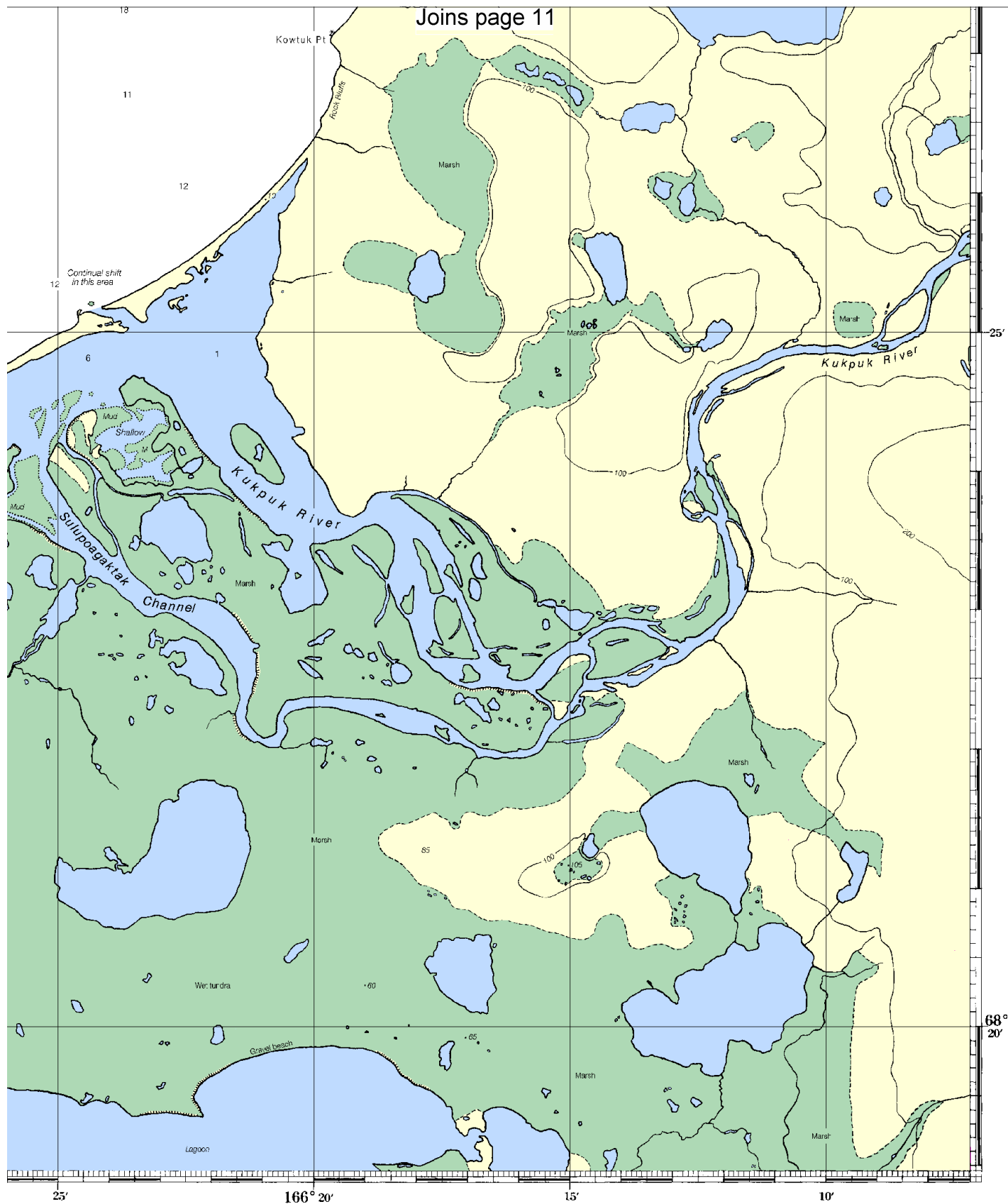


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:50,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 11

Kowtuk P.

Rock Hills

Marsh



Kukpuk River

puk River

Channel

Wer: tundra

usual beach

Lagoon?

•

er

FD-NO. 6



NSN 7642014011352

NSN 7642014011352
NGA REFERENCE NO. 16XHA16123

16123

Point Hope to Cape Dyer

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:50,000

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

15

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.